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Notes on the practice of Physic
by N. Chapman
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It appears from various observation
that there are ~~many~~ a number of ways of
determining the healthy from the Unhealthy
State—for Instance such as the Pulse,
Tongue, Countenance, *Respiration, Inspi-
ration, Expectoration, Cough, voidings of
the Stools & Urine &c Beside a number of
others.

*Respiration

The Pulse has been by some considered
as a sure ~~prognostic~~ ^{critereon} of most diseases, espe-
cially such as fevers &c, But this rule
has been strenuously objected to by others.

Who say that it can seldom if ever be depended upon. It is however the opinion of Dr Chapman that the truth lies between the two extremes, and that it may in many cases be confidently depended on.

Considering this to be the case, we come to consider the ~~case~~ different pulses, & in different states and at different times.

We ^{are} taught that the general state of Pulse of a child just born in a healthy state is about 140 stroke in the minute, at the age of 1 Year 120 - at 2 Years 100 - at 5 Years 90. When it gradually decreases untill it is 12 Year when it is 75 - at which it continues through life, untill it begins to decline with old age and with vigour.

There have been exceptions to this general rule, and a lady was cited whose pulse was never known to have been more than 28. Such cases should be recollected as it might lead to very considerable error.

Before entering on the minuteness of the pulse in ^{some} general it would be well to give a few general rules to be observed in examining the Pulse of a Patient.

In the first place never examine the pulse on first entering the room of the patient, for the appearance of a Physician seldom fail to excite some alarm, but first allow the patient to become composed and then be not satisfied with examining once but examine again and again for some minutes.

2nd Never examine the pulse with less than two or three fingers and then ^{be} satisfied that it be exactly on the artery).

3rd Always, consult the most easy posture of the patient, and study that position in which the artery shall act in the most usual manner and to the greatest advantage.

But now to return, the pulses of the two sexes are somewhat different, that of women is quicker ten strokes in a minute than that of men.

Women in a state of pregnancy and at the time of menstruation have a pulse more frequent and full at the same time fuller. Persons likewise of a sanguiferous system

have a pulse quicker and fuller.

Stature also has considerable effect on the pulse. A person six feet high have a pulse ten strokes slower in a minute. And in the same manner giants have a pulse of not more than fifty strokes in a minute. Position also has an effect.

In an erect posture the pulse is quicker. When lying down ~~the~~ it is 64, sitting 68, when asleep it is from 60 to 65 in the minute, a difference according to light & darkness in the latter being ^{slower} ~~rather quicker~~.

Walking at the rate of 4 miles an hour raises the pulse to 100 in a minute running 140. Diet has likewise an effect ^{after} ~~in~~ eating it is quicker and fuller, but

fasting has the contrary effect.

Medicine are well known to have an effect, for instance the digitalis raises it 100. Heat of fire or of Summer raises it ten str-. Those person living under the torrid ^{zone} have a pulse of 100 Sudden cold, such as the cold bath raises it, but cold in general has a contrary ^{effect} for the Laplanders have a pulse of ^{only} 40 strokes and likewise those of Switzerland.

Civilization has an effect to quicken the pulse, for Indian are known to have a slower pulse than those of a more enlightened race. State of the Mind has an effect on the pulse - Anger, joy & Anxiety quicken, whereas grief &c a contrary effect.

In a time of conversation the pulse is quicker, different times of the day have an effect on the pulse, quicker ~~and~~ at noon and night and morning and afternoon a contrary effect.

And in the classification of the different pulses, are the, "Synocha", (as in fever) full, frequent and tense, "Synochus" (as in Inflammation), full, round & frequent.

"Synochola", (as in autumnal fever) quick, tense & hard, "Typhoid" (as in hectic fever) quick, tense & of a small volume, "Typhus" (as in jail fever) weak, small & quick.

The countenance is another rule, which in some instances may be relied upon, for in consumption we may always observe a hectic countenance with a

circumscribed circle on the cheek,
with a vivid eye.

In "Pestilential fever" you may
always observe, an eye red, suffused
and muddy like that of Intoxication.

Typhus fever, discovers a languorous,
fable anxious eye, suffused and dull.

In the Hypocritic, a sharp nose and
hollow eye.

In alarming diseases a countenance
natural is never to be considered as a
favourable ~~omen~~ omen; for instance

In Yellow fever a natural countenance
is always considered as very unfavour-
able.

If the eyes avoid light, or waver

involuntary, or the eye be drawn to one side is always to be considered as very unfavourable, or a constant and unusual squinting very unfavourable.

A dilated pupil of the eye is a sure indication of Inflammation of the brain, an eye sparkling denotes the Venereal.

The next to be consulted is the tongue, And a white tongue denotes Phlegm. In Pulmonary Diseases the tongue is sometime clean.

In diseases of the bowels the tongue is general bad. In Consumption we find the tongue moist— as also in Intermittents, white, dry & hot

In "Typhus" the tongue is white with considerable dryness, and if the tongue shall be protruded with considerable difficulty, it may always ~~be~~ ~~may~~ be admitted a sign of imminent danger.

The tongue in, "Yellow fever", is white, cloudy, with yellow appendages, as if milk had been rolled over it.

Memories on the tongue, when projected always indicate very great danger, and more especially so when accompanied by nausea; Likewise yellow matter hanging about it is also very unfavourable.

The tongue in ordinary fevers is general ~~smooth~~ ~~florid~~ florid.

In laboured respiration caused by diseases of the lungs, a retraction of the anus may be observed; which is somewhat unfavourable.

In cases of a "Lithema" the Respiration is quick or long, anxious and distressed. Considerable sighing in Inflamed viscera is very unfavourable.

If in "Consumption" matter come up free and without trouble, being of a thick, yellow and tenacious consistence, may be considered favourable. But if on the contrary the expectoration of ~~the~~ dark blood attended with heavy breathing is unfavourable.

Expectorations of considerable odour may be considered as unfavourable.

Puff containing globules, may always prove the patient to be in the last stage of Consumption. And among the number of ways for detecting these are the Microscope &c.

Another very certain and easy method of ascertaining is, "to place a piece of puff between two pieces of glass, and then when held before a candle will discover the Globules.

The posture of the patient may likewise indicate much, And we always order the patient to lie on the one side only, in cases of affection of the liver, spleen &c.

and likewise in Inflammation of the Pericæum
We know them when lying on the
belly ~~when~~ to be affected with Pericæal
or severe pain in the stomach.

It is always to be seen in "Peritonitis"
An erect posture knees drawn up.

We do always consider that to lie
on the back with the knees drawn to
the side is a bad symptom.

Another thing to be observed, in ex-
amining a patient, is that of the
temperature of the body.

An unequal temperature diffused
over the same body may be considered
as dangerous. But before I say any
thing more as regard temperature, but

allow me to say with regard to posture,
that if the muscle be drawn over the pulse,
it is always to be considered as indicating
the very near approach of death.

Or if the hands of the patient be frequently inclined towards the head,
it is a very bad sign.

To observe cold extremities is bad, but
cold hands is still more alarming.

But of all cold breath may be known
as very dangerous and indicate affection
of the Stomach or bowels.

Another bad sign to press on the
tongue with the finger, and after taken off
to remain pale, to see a darknes^s ~~in~~
under the nails of fingers in fevers,

is always a very bad sign.

A quickness of the voice or quick answer from a mild man is always in-favourable, a trembling of the voice is very bad, but the entire loss of it is still worse. A patient to be inattentive to those around him, or unmindful of his family and secular concern may always be considered very bad, but on the contrary, ^{be} polite and concerned may generally be esteemed favourable.

A dimness of the eyes is bad, but blindness is followed by speedy death, Hearing of bad sounds, is bad.

Should the taste be impaired it always
a bad symptom, and should the
taste be sweet, it will denote an af-
fect of the kidneys. An unusual de-
mand for animal food is likewise
very bad.

Sensations," Insensible to heat or cold
may be considered as very bad, and
more especially so in nervous fevers.

A patient to be muttering dull to
himself very bad, and yet delirium is
better. and bad to be unmindful of
those about him.

Much may also known by the evacu-
ations, and that of black blood is always
bad.

Watery stools indicate a relaxation of the muscles dependent on the mucous coat of the viscera. If at the close of distentary the stools should be watery, it is always very alarming, and Indicative of Inflammation of the bowels.

It is not necessary probably to prosecute this, ~~any~~ subject any further, the stools, generally may be known, the healthy from the unhealthy state, by the Odour, consistency and colour.

Urine in cases of a high degree of Dropsy, will be found to coagulate by heat. Blood, when it shall ~~be~~ be dissolved, shall have the appearance of having been heated, In such cases

the highest danger is to be feared especially in malignant fevers. but the worst of all appearances is that, where it shall have the appearance of molasses and water. And best where a portion only is dissolved, And moreover where such occur the lancet must be laid aside and stimulants applied.

In autumnal fevers, the blood may be observed to have a Crum clear, red or ~~black~~ brown, nor is it alarming if the Crum should be yellow.

Should the appearance be scarlet or of a buffy colour, we may consider it a mark of Phlogisy. The buffy appearance may be considered favour-

able and in Inflammation ~~may be con-~~
requires resection, except where it is
found in Sympne, or an affection of
the lungs whether acute or chronic, and
then the appearance is of an azy or
buffy colour.

But now to conclude with the
previous causes, it appears that they
may all be defined in following
order, which is first Remote

2 The Anxious & proximate

3 Proper & common

4 Pathonomic & Diagnostic

And these divided into Primary &
Secondary.

The following is the Nosological
Order Introduced by Dr Chapman,
First Circular, of the Heart, blood vessels &c

2 Digestive, of the alimentary canal.

3 Respirative, of the pulmonary organs.

4 Absorbents, of the lacteals.

5 Secretory, of the Glands.

6 Sensitry, of the Organ of sense, brain & nerves.

7 Muscular, of the Muscles & their appendages

8 Cutaneous, of the cuticle.

9 Osseous, of the bones.

10 Generating, of the Genital apparatus.

Fevres consist of increased Heat
Frequent pulse and disarrangement
of the organs. So there however there
are exceptions, for in Typhus, the

temperature is sometimes ^{colder} ~~lower~~ than
usual, and the pulse more frequent
than usual, where the brain is con-
cerned the pulse is about one
half. Fevers are divided into,
Idiopathic, & ~~Synopathia~~ Symptomatic

Dr Chapman imagines that
in ^{most} frequent contagious, the morbid
matter is admitted into the mouth and
swallowed into the stomach, and in
consequence of this organ becoming
affected, the whole system partakes
of the Disease, And the lungs some-
times are affected in the same man-
ner, but as regards the stomach
A small portion ~~may~~ of Oil, may be

considered a preventative to counteract
the effects of the morbid matter on
the coats of the Stomach; Or eating
just before going into the infected dis-
trict may likewise have the happy
effect. And this may be proved by
knowing fevers and Malignancy of
all kinds are derived from the Sto-
mach. Such as Typhus &c —
Yellow " Fever - "

It has been discovered that Epide-
mics are Intimately associated with the
order and Economy of nature, generally
influenced and proceeded by earthquakes,
Volcanos, comets, meteors &c — And it
may be observed that it usually affects

birds, Shags, Greys — previous to man.
A very singular Phenomenon is, that
Yellow Fever most generally is preceded
by a numberless swarms of flies, filling
the woods with their hum's, and like
wise a great number of spiders, the
latter was particularly observed by
the late Dr Rush previous to the fever
in 1793.

The silence of the Grasshopper and the
inactivity of the Bees have been noticed
previous to Epidemics, so from the above
and with various other proofs as sufficient
to satisfy us that all nature is in some mea-
sure affected — for we know that even in
the black vomit ejected in Yellow Fever

When strictly observed by a magnifying
glass a great number of small animic
ula may be discovered, and which even
are alive for the space of half an hour after
their having been thrown up, but at last
they die away, and the same are always found
dead after the death of the patient; &

We can safely infer that no one part of
the composition of nature ~~escape~~ escapes
the infection in some measure, for we
know that ~~for~~ even the small rivers are
filled with vermin &c —

Another thing to be noticed is, that all
Diseases are generally suspended for three
or four weeks previous to an Epidemic.
There are also several rules in Epidemic

mic to be observed, And

1st By the laws of Epidemics no two Diseases of Epidemics can exist together.

2nd By their continuance also they suspend their violence and force or become milder and forthwith it is by degrees dispelled —

3rd Epidemics are influenced by the state of the air — by ventilation &c — for we know that no two years old Yellow Fever bear the same appearance, and it is sometimes very even in different countries.

4th Epidemic will locate itself in different parts of the body, as for instance, the brain by which Apoplexy is produced &c — but these are all modifications of the same Disease.

5th Epidemics are diversified in their attack, as in the prevalence, sometimes it is slow at others it is quick, sometimes it attacks persons of one country only - sometimes of one colour as the ~~the~~ Fever attacks more generally Whites - others times one sex, one age &c -

Yellow Fever is an Epidemic of Tropical climates, the Disease may originate in a foreign or Domestic State, but that it cannot be carried from one place to another however small the distance, but we know that vessels may convey the materials, and it may be conveyed not only by vessels, but by many other means. Green wood when exposed to heat or sea water occasion a very

malignant effluvia, we are satisfied that the fever in this city 1805 was of a domestic origin; it is likewise to be observed that every year in which Yellow Fevers have prevailed the state of the Thermometer by Fahrenheit, have been on average, ^{from 70 to} 79 in the months of June & July.

We know that common filth of the City cannot produce the Disease. We consider it caused by a peculiar effluvia not only foreign but also of Domestic origin. for instances new made wharves are apt to generate or cause very bad effluvia, for the rubbish used in filling up the wharves, after a short time becomes putrified and the effluvia arises through the crivices, ~~is~~ caused by the Sun.

The following may be adduced as arguments against contagion, And 1st That the fever is an Epidemic in its nature And effects, 2nd The Disease never spreads when patients labouring ^{under it} are removed beyond the limits of the city.

3rd We find the Disease to be always suppressed at the approach of winter or cold weather.

4th The sphere or contagion in which the Disease prevails, as Typhus, Small pox &c does not exceed 6, 8 or 10 feet, it does not affect another house or another room in the same house or persons in the same room provided cleanliness be observed. Another argument is that out of 568 only 28 support contagion.

The pathology and Treatment of Typhoid Fever which is of a typhoid nature.

We believe the disease to originate from a peculiarity in the stomach, ~~which~~ which peculiarity not easily to be accounted for.

It usually commences with heat in the stomach, nausea, vomiting, heat and temperature irregularly diffused over the body - the yellow spot observed on the skin not caused by the bile as sometimes thought, but from a disorganization of the blood. The disease as in fever is of no remission, and not as some practitioners suppose, an aggravated form of the Bilious.

1st Because no yellow fever is evicted from miasmata

2nd The two diseases have not the same symptoms nor are of the same type.

3rd This disease has its seat in the stomach.

4th Its Convalescence is always rapid.

5 In yellow fever we seldom if ever know of a second attack, but in Bilious we know to the contrary.

6 This disease requires quite different Treatment. Treatment. It formerly was the practice to commence by moderate evacuations afterwards by stimulants such as wine &c — but by experience this was found not answer the purpose — The next practice ^{of no value} was to add the remedies entirely to the stomach, and 1st To stop the vomiting, and afterwards to clean out the stomach, another practice has likewise been considered as very efficacious in this disease and not by error, which is Salivation whenever it can be effected.

Some few years ago it being considered as an inflammation of stomach, the lancet,

cropping and blistering when applied and
purging with Calomel only or with its Compound
also cold applications &c. - was the practice
of this City - while in New York the Physicians
pursued one very different.

But the last ^{and} best we yet have known, is
as follows - 1st An emetic if the case be recent
one and next Calomel ~~or~~ as moderate purg-
ing, and afterwards the apt of Turpentine 2 grains
every hour or two, but turpentine of no effect
unless applied at the commencement. The
apply the Turpentine - on the same principle
as Cyan pepper in Cyranche Tonsillanis
is the very best remedy.

The peritoneal inflammation the Turpentine
the very best remedy, applied by wet clothes.

The, Sacrum Saturni, we exhibit with the same view as Turpentine, the efficacy of which we are well assured, for we are satisfied of its efficacy in checking Bilious vomiting) and likewise very well calculated for Dysentery. In Yellow fever we are to be regulated by the general system, to be relieved by bleeding, blistering &c —

In Yellow Fever the Stomach is poisoned and to be treated as if poison had been received into it. We are told by Dr. Physick, that Yellow Fever is of 3 Stages — 1st The Mild — 2nd The Moderate, which may be cured &c — 3rd The Malignant not to be cured and Dr. Chapman believes there are frequent cases of Y fever on which Medicine can have no effect.

In some West

A description of the same is said to be very good -
I have not yet tried, if no youth

of service but I do not know

likely to be any in the community that
had been before upon its merits

be far as I can judge may judge

may say that it can be well known that

take away one of ~~the~~ that men from
that is frequently done, particularly in

"Tenca Capital"

What appears most to be of service

in this case seems to be the effect of

a direct communication and location of

view of near the same time -
Harris M.

For Opaculo dyphilio

The receipt has been sent

has been sent to fair and

might estimate a receipt

in all cases of Opaculo

Applicable to the receipt

insurance with receipt

Advance

Take on drugs

until satisfaction common

less 20 or 30 gts. 3 times daily

1/2 lb. Peruvian 3 lb.

Opaculo dyphilio 3 lb.

Opaculo dyphilio 3 lb.

Opaculo dyphilio 3 lb.

Opaculo dyphilio 3 lb.

For Opaculo dyphilio
of the Opaculo dyphilio

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For four
 The Kar has found of (2) Magnesia 3 or 11
 The almost effect (2) Magnesia 3 or 11
 in 3000 grs. (2) Magnesia 3 or 11

200 grs. 200 grs. 200 grs. 200 grs.

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200 grs. 200 grs. 200 grs. 200 grs.

For a Supplement by Dr. H. E. Hervey

has to effect a cure in one night

To be made by Mixture of Collyer 4 pt &

with weight (Hogs head) ~~31~~ 31

We remove the scalp from a dead y^e man, here a
Cook, May, after very much or often of necessity

To Carb. Stat. 3 IV
Gum, Arabic 3 IV
Aqua Tart. 1 II

For Syphilis & Collyer recommends the following
for the same purpose made into a pill and
taken, but for a cure
The Collyer 4 pt
Juss. Collyer 4 pt

Value brought to Lemon Juice or Fresh Lemon
Carb. Stat. 3 IV
Bore. May. Carb. Stat. 3 IV
every hour or less Water
3 III or 1 II
Spencer May is added of necessity

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